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WORLD AFFAIRS

EISENHOWER-EDEN CONF.

Free World Warned on Reds

Leaders in Policy Declaration

Sir Anthony Eden, in his first visit to Washington as British Prime Min., joined with Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 1 in signing an 8-point Declaration of Washington, which upheld "the basic right of peoples to governments of their own choice" and warned newly-sovereign nations against absorption in the Soviet bloc. [See p. 34F3]

The Declaration, issued after 3-day talks, said that "the Communist rulers" had "now added economic inducements to their other methods of penetration" into sovereign countries to carry out their often-expressed "purpose to extend the practice of communism, by every possible means, until it encompasses the world." The Russians had added economic aid to the military & political force" they had used in the past, the Declaration said. [See p. 33F3]

After summarizing the post-war records of the East & West, the Declaration asserted: "These contrasting records . . . reflect the essence of the struggle between free countries & the Communist rulers." Eisenhower & Eden warned that "any free nation that may be persuaded by whatever threat, promise or enticement to embrace communism will lose its independence, and its people will forfeit their rights & liberties."

Surveys East-West Conflict

Other points made in the Declaration:

● During the past 10 years, "600 million men & women in nearly a score of lands have, with our support & assistance, attained nationhood. Many millions more are being helped surely & steadily toward self-government. Thus, the reality & effectiveness of what we have done is a proof of our sincerity."

● Political independence "cannot alone assure men & nations full opportunity to pursue happiness & to fulfill their highest destiny. There is likewise need for economic sustenance & growth," which "we have helped to provide." In the Colombo Plan & other programs "we have not sought nor desired extension of either economic or political power. The purpose is not to dilute, but to enrich & secure their freedom."

● During the free world's "period of notable cooperative progress," rival forces "who assert the supremacy of the state & deny the inherent rights of man have also been active. Millions of people . . . have been forcibly incorporated within the Soviet Union, and many millions more have in fact, although not always in form, been absorbed into the Soviet Communist bloc. In Europe alone, some 100 million people, in what were once 10 independent nations, are compelled, against their will, to work for the glorification of the Soviet Communist state."

● "We reject any thought that the cleavage we have described should be resolved by force. We shall never initiate violence. Moreover, we shall use our full influence to assure that Soviet efforts to inflame old antagonisms will not succeed in breaking the peace. The UN provides appropriate machinery to assist countries desiring peacefully to bridge their differences and to settle disputes." The U.S. & Britain "stand constantly ready to aid in negotiation & conciliation with others directly concerned, so as to achieve just settlements of the concrete issues that now trouble the world."

● "We shall persevere in seeking a just & lasting peace and a universal & effectively controlled disarmament which will relieve mankind of the burden & terror of modern weapons." Although "the society of free nations must retain the power needed to deter aggression," the U.S. & Britain "recognize that such power should never serve as a means of national aggrandizement but only as an essential shield. . . ." "We are determined to make the conquest of the atom a pathway to peaceful progress, not a road to doom."

West Sets Mid-East Talks

The Eisenhower-Eden declaration was accompanied Feb. 1 by a communiqué which stated that an Israeli-Arab settlement was a "most urgent need" and that France was being invited to join in discussions of the problem. The U.S. & British leaders said their Govts. were ready to contribute to a Middle-Eastern settlement "by assisting financially in regard to the refugee problem & by guaranteeing agreed frontiers." "The action of the Soviet bloc in regard to arms supplies to Middle East countries has added to the tensions in the area and increased the risk of war," the communiqué said. "Our purpose is to mitigate that risk."

(The U.S. State Dept. announced Feb. 7 that the 3-power Middle Eastern talks would begin in Washington Feb. 8 by groups of experts led by U.S. State Undersecy. Robert Murphy and Ambs.-to-U.S. Sir Roger Makins of Britain & Maurice Couve de Murville of France.) [See Vol. XV, p. 366B-F3]

Baghdad Pact's Role Stressed

The Eisenhower-Eden communiqué Feb. 1 said that the Baghdad Pact, "in addition to its defense aspects, has an important part to play in the economic & political development of member countries . . . serves the interests of the area as a whole and provides no reason for impairing the good relations we wish to maintain with non-member countries" [see Vol. XV, p. 421D1]. Eisenhower & Eden expressed belief that differences in Arabia & the Persian Gulf area "can be resolved through friendly discussions." [See p. 35C3]

To Press for German Unity

The Feb. 1 communiqué said the President & Prime Min. were agreed that "so long as [Germany] remains divided there can be no genuine & stable peace." They promised to "continue our efforts to bring about the reunification of Germany in freedom." The Fed. (West) German Govt. was termed "the only German Govt. freely & legitimately constituted & therefore alone entitled to speak" for the German people in international affairs. [See p. 34E3]

To Review China Trade

"After frank discussions" on the Far East, the Feb. 1 communiqué said, the President & Eden found "some differences remain in our judgments as

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

Eden, Eisenhower reviewed Anglo-U.S. policy on East-West, Middle Eastern disputes during Washington conference, issued joint declaration on aims.

Bulganin renewed proposal for U.S.-Soviet friendship pact in 2d letter to Eisenhower.

U.S. reinstated curb on Americans' travel to Hungary.

Mollet installed as new French Premier; policies opposed by French in Algeria.

Russians won Winter Olympics.

United States

Senate passed bill to end direct federal price control of natural gas; Sen. Case charged implied bribery in campaign donation from supporter of bill.

Negro girl barred from Alabama U. after segregationist riots.

Kefauver won more Negro support in Calif. Dem. Presidential primary contest with Stevenson over differences on enforcing civil rights.

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to the most effective means" of achieving our purpose: "to deter & prevent aggressive expansion by force or subversion, and to assist the free nations of the area in their self-defense and in maintaining domestic stability & welfare." The President & Eden said they had "agreed that trade controls should continue and should be reviewed . . . periodically as to their scope, in the light of changing conditions, so that they may best serve the interests of the free world." [See p. 5B2]

(A U. S. Govt. source said Feb. 1 that reviews of trade controls against Communist China would be conducted periodically to determine whether the trade would benefit non-Communist countries in the Far East, such as Malaya, Ceylon & Indonesia, which could find markets for rubber in Red China. Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland [Calif.] said Feb. 2 that he would press for a close examination of what commitments the U.S. had made regarding trade with Red China. Meantime the Senate Permanent Subcom. on Investigations was preparing for an inquiry into existing China trade practices.) [See p. 28C2]

Eden Addresses Congress

In separate speeches before the U.S. Senate & House Feb. 2 & in a national radio-TV broadcast that night, British Prime Min. Eden said that continued Anglo-American unity on purpose & policy could help build lasting peace. In his Senate speech, Eden offered 3 methods of strengthening the free world & carrying out the Declaration of Washington:

- The U.S. & Britain "should maintain our alliances & our friendships firmly, loyally & without apology. This does not exclude a willingness to meet & talk with Communist powers. . . . All such efforts should, however, be attended by an awareness of the methods which will be used against us."
- Unity of purpose should be declared whenever possible "where the danger of conflict is most acute." Eden cited the Israeli-Arab situation, "where the danger has increased" and where "we have done well to make clear that we are to discuss together what action we should take." [See p. 41G2]
- It "would be a useless exercise to chase Soviet activity all round the world . . . trying to cap every offer they profess to make by a better one on our own account," but "we should continue to give economic help in those areas where it is most needed, putting first the reasonable requirements of our own friends, but not forgetting others."

In his radio-TV speech Feb. 2, Eden said his meeting with Pres. Eisenhower & U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles was "the most encouraging conference I ever attended."

Eden Opens Canadian Visit

Prime Min. Eden flew to Ottawa Feb. 3 to open talks with Canadian officials. He told a joint Parliamentary session Feb. 6 that there never before had been such a "full measure of agreement" between the U.S. & Britain.

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Bulganin Again Writes 'Ike'

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin repeated his Jan. 23 proposal for a Soviet-U.S. friendship treaty in a letter to Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 1. Bulganin said "we can only regret that our proposal did not have a more favorable reception" by Mr. Eisenhower, but "we . . . still believe that the time has come for concluding a treaty of friendship & cooperation between our countries." [See p. 33B1]

Bulganin's 2d letter was published in Moscow Feb. 3, a few hours after Moscow radio carried the first news of Pres. Eisenhower's rejection of Bulganin's initial proposal [see p. 34E1]. The 2d letter was delivered to U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles by Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Georgi N. Zaroubin Feb. 2. A translation was sent to Pres. Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm, where he was spending a long weekend. [See p. 44D1]

Says UN Does Not Bar Pacts

Bulganin said in his Feb. 1 letter that Pres. Eisenhower's letter of Jan. 27 "was written in so friendly a tone" that Bulganin was reminded of "those sincere & frank conversations" held at the Geneva summit meeting in 1955. Replying to Mr. Eisenhower's statement that a bilateral friendship treaty was not needed because of the UN Charter, Bulganin said the Charter "by no means excludes the possibility of concluding any bilateral agreements between members of that organization that are based on its principles." He said the U. S. & other nations had signed "a large number of both bilateral & multilateral treaties & agreements" since signing the UN Charter. There was never any doubt about "the incontestable right" to sign such agreements, Bulganin said, and "the UN Charter itself cannot be sufficiently effective if the 2 greatest powers in the world . . . do not harmonize their relations." [See p. 33F2]

Bulganin said the USSR was "willing to conclude similar treaties with other states as well, including the United Kingdom & France." The Soviet proposal for a treaty between NATO & the Warsaw Pact nations also "is still open," he said. [See Vol. XV, p. 237C1]

(At a Washington news conference Feb. 3, British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden recalled that the USSR had denounced friendship treaties with Britain & France in the past year. Eden said he was "not personally entirely convinced of the value of a new agreement so soon after a treaty we had signed with Russia had been torn up by her." Eden noted that he had himself signed the Soviet friendship treaty as Forgn. Secy & that Britain had later suggested that the 20-yr. pact be extended to 50 years.) [See Vol. XV, p. 122E3]

Bulganin Cites Soviet Deeds

Bulganin's Feb. 1 letter to Mr. Eisenhower stated that "you rightly observe that it is deeds & not words that count in the establishment of peace." Bulganin said the USSR "already has taken a series of steps designed to relax international tension & strengthen confidence among states." He then cited the announced reduction of 640,000 men in the Soviet armed forces [see Vol. XV, p. 422B2], a reduction in Soviet defense spending [see Vol. XV, p. 422E1], the Soviet withdrawal from Porkkala, the "last [Soviet] militarv base" in foreign territory [see p. 34F3], and Soviet "initiative" in concluding an Austrian state treaty & "the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Austrian territory." [See Vol. XV, p. 365G2]

"In the Soviet Union it is thought that other states might also back up their declarations with specific deeds," Bulganin said. "Meanwhile, to be frank, Mr. President, it must be said that not only have certain great powers failed to take similar action but, on the contrary, much is being done to increase international tension," his letter continued. "In spite of the positive results of our Geneva meeting, the military appropriations of certain Western powers, including the U.S., not only fail to be reduced but are even being increased. The number of U.S. military bases in foreign territories is also being increased . . . mainly in areas adjoining . . . the Soviet Union."

Bulganin added that "certain leading personages of the U.S. continue to make statements which can in no way be said to conform to the 'spirit of Geneva.' It is a well-known fact . . . that very recently a statement was made in the U. S. in favor of a policy that would keep the country 'on the brink of war.'" [See p. 17B1]

Again Bars 'Open Sky' Plan

Referring to Pres. Eisenhower's "open skies" plan, Bulganin repeated the Soviet position that mutual air inspection under "a completely unrestricted armaments race" would "intensify . . . fear & mutual suspicion," since the reported increase of arms by one side would lead to a corresponding increase by the other. "It would be a different matter if we could agree on a reduction of armaments & armed forces," Bulganin said. [See Vol. XV, p. 421B1]

Hints of German Settlement

Bulganin said that a Soviet-U.S. friendship treaty would be "of great positive significance also in establishing the necessary prerequisites for the solution of the German problem," although German unification cannot "be solved without an appropriate agreement between the Germans themselves." [See p. 33E3]

Dulles Says Deadlock Unbroken

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told his news conference Feb. 7 that "we haven't really gotten around" to

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working on a reply to Bulganin's 2d letter and he thought "the urgency . . . is not very great." He said the "position of the U.S. was pretty fully set out" in Pres. Eisenhower's reply to Bulganin's first letter.

Dulles chided the Russians for keeping "their own people in ignorance" of Pres. Eisenhower's reply, apparently waiting "until they had some further information to cover it up with." He said he thought the 2d letter "can be interpreted as being designed very largely for domestic consumption," but "we are giving it careful study to see if we can find in it anything which might possibly be useful." [See pp. 27B2, 17B1-18B1]

Anglo-Soviet Exchange Visits Set

The British Council, a semi-official group which promoted British cultural activities abroad, announced in London Feb. 7 that agreement had been reached in principle with the Russians on a broad exchange of scientific, educational & cultural visits. The announcement was made at a news conference attended by Soviet Culture Min. Nikolai A. Mikhailov, who had arrived in Britain Feb. 1 at the Council's invitation. [See p. 27B2]

U.S. Bars Hungarian Travel

The U.S. reimposed Feb. 3 the travel ban on Hungary lifted October 31, 1955 [see Vol. XV, p. 358E2]. It also halted "consideration of possible talks" on "various" U.S.-Hungarian problems and warned that new travel restriction would be imposed on Hungarian diplomats in the U.S. "at an early date."

The U.S. action followed the imprisonment for espionage of 2 Hungarian employes of the U.S. Legation in Budapest & the sentencing of Endre & Ilona Marton, Hungarian nationals who were correspondents for the AP & UP, respectively. (Budapest radio announced Jan. 14 the couple was convicted of spying for the U.S. Marton was given a 6-yr. prison sentence, his wife a 3-yr. sentence.)

The U.S. note to Hungary Feb. 3 said the Martons' imprisonment deprived the 2 U.S. news services "of the legitimate professional services of those experienced local reporters" and "seriously prejudiced free access to news sources within Hungary." The Hungarian action must "be regarded as an abridgment of freedom of the press," the U.S. said.

South Africa Closes Consulates

South Africa ordered the USSR Feb. 1 to close its 2 consulates (in Pretoria & Capetown) and any other Soviet agencies in the country by Mar. 1. A South African note charged that the consulates had spread Communist propaganda among South Africa's Negro & Indian populations. The note said that South Africa's action "does not involve the discontinuance of diplomatic, trade & other relations, which can in future be conducted by the Soviet Amb. in London through . . . the Union's commissioner there." [See Vol. XV, p. 416A1]

Norway Fines Soviet Skippers

Norway took into custody 13 Soviet fishing vessels Jan. 30-31 for violating Norway's territorial waters. Norwegian Navy patrol boats fired warning shots both days to prevent some of the vessels from fleeing. The Norwegian Navy said Jan. 31 that more than 60 Soviet trawlers waited outside the 4-mi. limit & crossed over whenever Norwegian patrols were relaxed. (Norway's territorial waters had been set at 4 mi. from shore by the Intl. Court in The Hague in a dispute with Britain, which had challenged Norway's extension of the limit from the traditional 3 mi.)

A Soviet note to Norway Feb. 5 said the Soviet ships had not entered Norwegian waters deliberately but had misjudged their position owing to weather difficulties. Norway Feb. 6 released the 13 vessels & 2 others seized Feb. 2, after fining the ships' captains a total of 629,000 kroner (about $88,000). The Soviet Embassy guaranteed payment of the fines.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Bonn Vs. Allied Payments

A Fed. (West) German Finance Ministry spokesman said Feb. 6 that Bonn would not renew its agreement to help finance the support of U.S., British & French troops stationed in West Germany under NATO. (Among the Paris pacts granting West German sovereignty in 1954 was a stipulation that Bonn would pay the equivalent of $762 million between May 5, 1955 & May 5, 1956 toward the support of Atlantic Pact forces.) The West German Finance Ministry contended that continuation of these payments beyond May 5 would either cut into Bonn's arms budget or unbalance the over-all budget. The U.S., Britain & France sent similar notes to Bonn Jan. 26 emphasizing the need for continued payments. Preliminary talks on the matter had begun in Dec. 1955.

(Unspent defense funds were largely responsible for a West German Govt. surplus of more than 5 billion marks [$1.190 million] at the end of 1955, it was reported in Bonn Jan. 9. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer made his first formal inspection of West German troops in a visit to the Andernach Army Depot Jan. 20. 28 U.S. Army members arrived at Andernach Jan. 9 to help in training cadres of the new West German Army.) [See pp. 1F3, 30C3]

Bail Refused Dr. John

The Fed. (West) German Supreme Court at Karlsruhe announced Feb. 1 that it had refused bail to Dr. Otto John, ex-West German intelligence chief, who was arrested on a warrant alleging "strong suspicions" of treason Dec. 23, 1955 following his return from East Germany. The court explained Feb. 1 that there was "strong suspicion" John had voluntarily gone to East Germany in 1954 and that he might flee to another country if it granted his lawyer's request for bail while investigation of his case continued. [See Vol. XV, p. 407A3]

(The Bonn Govt. announced Jan. 7 that the USSR had agreed to the appointment of career diplomat William Haas as the first West German Amb. to Moscow.) [See Vol. XV, p. 397F3]

Bonn Political Quarrel Settled

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Dem. Party announced Feb. 2 that it had ended a long quarrel with the Free Democrats by withdrawing plans to revise the election law. The CDU's plans to elect more Bundestag members by direct vote would have virtually eliminated smaller parties such as the Free Dems., which were represented in Adenauer's coalition Govt. (Thomas Dehler was reelected Parliamentary leader of the Free Dems. Jan. 10, despite opposition by Adenauer.) [See Vol. XV, p. 426F2]

U.S. Studies Israeli Arms Bid

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Feb. 6 that the U.S. "recognizes that current developments could create a disparity in armed forces between Israel & its Arab neighbors," but the U.S. was "not convinced that the disparity can be adequately offset" by additional Israeli arms purchases. However, Dulles added, "we do not exclude the possibility of arms sales to Israel."

Dulles made the statements in a letter replying to 40 Republican Congressmen who had urged in a letter Feb. 3 that the U.S. grant Israel's request for arms to offset Arab purchases from the Soviet bloc. [See p. 35G1]

Dulles said that U.S. foreign policy "embraces the preservation of the State of Israel" and the principle of "maintaining our friendship with Israel & the Arab states." Israel's possession of "equal or superior arms is not the only deterrent to aggression," he said. The UN "is capable of providing many forms of protection," and the U.S.-British-French declaration of 1950 outlined a policy "to deter aggression by either side against the other." Middle Eastern security "cannot rest upon arms alone but rather upon the international rule of law & upon the establishment of friendly relations among neighbors, for which the U.S. was "actively working," Dulles said. [See p. 41G2]

Stevenson for Arms to Israel

U.S. Presidential contender Adlai E. Stevenson (D.) said Feb. 4 that the U.S. & other Western powers should immediately "restore an equitable balance of armed strength" in the Middle East by shipping arms to Israel. Stevenson's statement was contained in a message read at the opening in Miami Beach, Fla., of a national drive to sell $75 million in Israeli bonds. [See p. 46E3]

Canada Lifts Embargo

Canadian Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent announced Feb. 6 the lifting of an embargo on arms exports to the Middle East. His Govt. had imposed the embargo in January, when the Opposition questioned Canadian arms sales to the Middle East. St. Laurent said shipments to countries outside the Commonwealth & Atlantic Alliance would continue to be considered "on their individual merits." [See p. 25G3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Political Developments

Pres. Eisenhower's name was listed Feb. 1 in Minnesota's Mar. 20 Republican Presidential primary. Minnesota GOP leaders said they had been encouraged to do so by Asst.-to-the-President Sherman Adams & others close to Mr. Eisenhower.

Ex-N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey visited the President Feb. 2 and then told reporters he backed a 2d-term candidacy for Mr. Eisenhower with Vice Pres. Nixon as running mate.

Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, the President's personal physician, told reporters Feb. 2 that Mr. Eisenhower needed "more time" to make up his mind about running because "no man just 4½ months past a heart attack" was in a position to know how fit he was. The *Washington Daily News* Feb. 2 quoted Snyder as saying the President "would prefer to die with his boots on," but Snyder insisted that this did not mean Mr. Eisenhower had decided to run or would run regardless of his health.

Ex-Pres. Truman, refusing in New York Feb. 1 to say whether Mr. Eisenhower should run, told reporters a President should be able to do the work of 6 men or should not be President. "The Presidency is a killing job and a man must be young enough & vigorous enough," he said. [See pp. 36B3-37B1]

Pres. Eisenhower, in Gettysburg, Pa. for a 4-day weekend, registered Feb. 3 to vote in the November elections [see Vol. XV, p. 321A-B1]. (The White House Feb. 3 denied "rumors" that the President had suffered another attack.)

Mansure Quits under Fire

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 6 accepted the resignation of Gen. Services Admin. Edmund F. Mansure, 54, and designated Asst. Defense Secy. Franklin G. Floete as Actg. GSA Admin. Mansure said he was quitting because of "personal obligations." He had been criticized by Democrats during House Govt. Operations subcommittee hearings on alleged political favoritism in contracts for the $43 million expansion of a $100 million Govt.-owned nickel plant in Nicaro, Cuba. But White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said Mansure had not been asked to resign. [See Vol. XV, p. 361A-B1; XIII, 124D]

Highlights of the hearings, held Jan. 13-18 under the chairmanship of Rep. Jack B. Brooks (D., Tex.):

Randal Cremer, exec. vice pres. of the Frederick Snare Corp., which built the plant & shared the expansion contract with Merritt-Chapman & Scott, testified Jan. 13 that Mansure had suggested in July 1954 that a Midwestern firm handle the workmen's compensation insurance on the project and had proposed Balmer & Moore of Chicago. Balmer & Moore eventually were awarded ⅔ of the insurance brokerage contract. The 10% fee totaled $64,000, with $42,000 as Balmer & Moore's share. The firm was headed by Wm. J. Balmer, Mansure's longtime political friend, & Edw. F. Moore. The 2 partners also headed the Cook County (Chicago) GOP organization, which had recommended Mansure for his GSA post.

Eleanor Nadler, Fortune magazine researcher, testified Jan. 13 (from notes of a mid-1955 interview with Mansure): Mansure had told her "half the Cabinet" (including Postmaster Gen. Arthur Summerfield, Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks & ex-AF Secy. Harold Talbott) had recommended firms for the expansion contract. Mansure had said Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. had denied reports that he was trying to get the contract for Merritt-Chapman & Scott (which got half the contract). Mansure had told her he had submitted a list of 6 firms for the approval of Republican Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall.

Mansure testified Jan. 16: He had not recommended Balmer & Moore. He had suggested consulting Balmer because Balmer knew the Midwest's insurance brokers. Mansure thought the Midwest should get the business in view of all the Govt. insurance contracts going to "a small smug group" in the East. As an example of this Eastern group, Roosevelt & Sargent, an insurance firm headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D., Calif.), "has been getting Govt. business for 20 years." [Roosevelt's office said Jan. 16 that his firm "has no Govt. contracts whatsoever."] Mansure had not known that Balmer was a broker. Mansure had checked with Asst.-to-the-President Sherman Adams before awarding the expansion contracts but only to keep the White House aware of the situation. He had split the contract between Snare, the plant's builder, & Merritt-Chapman because he did not want to "put all the eggs in one basket" and because Merritt-Chapman had skills lacked by Snare. He had taken Cremer to GOP Chrmn. Hall during Cremer's efforts to get the whole contract for Snare because he wanted to give all prospective contractors a chance to talk to "everyone." [Cremer wrote the subcommittee Jan. 18 that he had seen Hall twice during 1954's first half but that Mansure had not accompanied him.] Mansure had submitted a list of 4 prospective contractors to Hall in order to avoid "criticism," but Hall "took no part whatever in the selection of these contracts."

Balmer & Moore denied under oath Jan. 17 that politics was involved in selection of their firm. [Mansure had told newsmen Jan. 13 that he believed in giving such business to brokers "friendly to the (Republican) party."]

(In a report on 2 previous resignations, the Senate Investigations Subcom. said Jan. 24 that ex-AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott & ex-ICC Chrmn. Hugh W. Cross had "acted indiscreetly" in their dealings with private firms and that their resignations were "quite proper" [see Vol. XV, pp. 391F1, 272G1]. The subcommittee simultaneously expressed "deep distress" at mounting East-West trade by which "our allies, particularly the British, are making major contributions to the [Red] Chinese war economy.") [See Vol. XV, p. 222D2-A3]

Legislative Action

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 2 signed a compromise bill (HR7871) raising Small Business Admin. authority to grant flood & other disaster loans from $25 million to $125 million. It cut the interest rate from 6% to 3% and increased the maximum term from 10 years to 20. [See p. 13F1]

Pres. Eisenhower sent Congress Feb. 1 a request from Postmaster Gen. Arthur Summerfield for a $406½ million increase in first, 2d and 3d class mail rates. First class would go up from 3¢ an oz. to 4¢, airmail from 6¢ to 7¢. Summerfield simultaneously proposed a $780 million postoffice building & modernization program to be started "as soon as the existing postal deficit [currently running at $500 million a year or $1,000 a minute] is sharply cut." [See p. 12A2]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 6 appointed as the board of visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy: Brig. Gen. Chas. A. Lindbergh, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Dr. Virgil M. Hancher, K. T. Keller, Dr. John A. Hannah & Gen. Carl Spaatz. [See Vol. XV, p. 305E2] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Feb. 6 signed an Executive Order formally establishing the President's Board of Consultants on Forgn. Intelligence Activities. [See p. 27G3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower's approval of Eastern Air Lines' acquisition of Colonial Airlines was announced by the CAB Jan. 26. (A CAB examiner had reported in Oct. 1955 that, as a result of the stock exchange by which the deal would be concluded, Eastern in effect would pay $9,875,131 for Colonial stock worth $7,971,687.) Natl. Airlines, which also sought to acquire Colonial, had appealed to the President Jan. 20 to halt the deal for further hearings. [See Vol. XIV, p. 177B1] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 18 asked the CAB to reconsider its refusal of Pan American World Airways' request to fly the northern Great Circle route between the U.S. & the Orient. Pan American's current route (via Honolulu to Tokyo) was 1,500 miles longer than the Great Circle route (via the Aleutians to Tokyo), for which Northwest Airlines, Inc., was the only authorized U.S. carrier. [See Vol. XV, p. 176A-B3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower, in a message to the American Legion Feb. 6 on the 5th anniversary of its "Back to God" program, said belief in God was necessary for "the peaceful advancement of the welfare of the peoples of the world." [See Vol. XV, p. 59G2] . . . Rep. Jack Westland (R., Wash.), ex-amateur U.S. golf champ, presented to Mr. Eisenhower Jan. 28 the Golf Writers Assn.'s Ben Hogan Trophy as the golfer "making the greatest comeback from a physical disability." . . . A Grandma Moses painting of Mr. Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm was presented to Pres. Eisenhower by Vice Pres. Nixon Jan. 18 as the Cabinet's gift on the 3d anniversary of his inauguration.

CONGRESS

Senate Passes Gas Bill

The Harris-Fulbright bill (HR6645 & S1853) to exempt natural gas producers from direct federal price control was passed by 53-38 Senate vote and sent to the President Feb. 6.

The bill was backed by Democratic & Republican Senate leaders, who refused to delay the vote despite an announcement by Sen. Francis P. Case (R., S.D.) Feb. 3 that $2,500 in cash had been contributed to his reelection campaign by an "out-of-state party . . . interested in passage of the bill." Case said he had ordered the money returned and had switched from being a potential supporter of the bill to an opponent of it.

The vote on final passage:

For the bill: 31 Republicans—Allott (Colo.), Barrett (Wyo.), Beall (Md.), Bennett (Utah), Bricker (O.), Bridges (N.H.), Butler (Md.), Capehart (Ind.), Carlson (Kan.), Cotton (N.H.), Curtis (Neb.), Dirksen (Ill.), Dworshak (Ida.), Flanders (Vt.), Goldwater (Ariz.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Hruska (Neb.), Knowland (Calif.), Kuchel (Calif.), Malone (Nev.), Martin (Ia.), Martin (Pa.), McCarthy (Wis.), Mundt (S.D.), Payne (Me.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Schoeppel (Kan.), Watkins (Utah), Welker (Ida.), Williams (Del.), Young (N.D.). **22 Democrats**—Anderson (N. M.), Bible (Nev.), Daniel (Tex.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), Frear (Del.), Fulbright (Ark.), Hay-

den (Ariz.), Holland (Fla.), Johnson (Tex.), Johnston (S.C.), Kerr (Okla.), Long (La.), Mansfield (Mont.), McClellan (Ark.), Monroney (Okla.), Murray (Mont.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Scott (N.C.), Smathers (Fla.), Stennis (Miss.), Thurmond (S.C.).

Vs. the bill: 24 Democrats—Barkley (Ky.), Byrd (Va.), Clements (Ky.), Douglas (Ill.), Gore (Tenn.), Green (R.I.), Hennings (Mo.), Hill (Ala.), Humphrey (Minn.), Jackson (Wash.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Kennedy (Mass.), Kilgore (W. Va.), Lehman (N.Y.), Magnuson (Wash.), McNamara (Mich.), Morse (Ore.), Neely (W. Va.), Neuberger (Ore.), Pastore (R.I), Robertson (Va.), Russell (Ga.), Sparkman (Ala.), Symington (Mo.). **14 Republicans**—Aiken (Vt.), Bender (O.), Bush (Conn.), Case (N. J.), Case (S.D.), Duff (Pa.), Ives (N.Y.), Jenner (Ind.), Langer (N.D.), Potter (Mich.), Purtell (Conn.), Smith (Me.), Thye (Minn.), Wiley (Wis.).

Paired: Millikin (R., Colo.) for, George (D., Ga.) against. Chavez (D., N.M.) for, Ervin (D., N.C.) against. (Smith of N.J. was out of the U.S.)

Before final passage the Senate averted a new test in the House by amending the bill to make its language conform precisely to that of a measure passed by 209-203 House vote last year. [See p. 37C2-C3]

In another pre-passage test, the Senate, by 64-30 vote (34 R. & 30 D. vs. 19 D. & 11 R.), rejected a motion by Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.) to recommit the bill because of the "cloud" raised by the Case affair. The Senate also rejected these opposition amendments:

- A proposal by Sen. John O. Pastore (D., R.I.) to include "the protection of the interest of the consumer" among criteria for the market price for gas; defeated by 53-40 (30 R. & 23 D. vs. 24 D. & 16 R.).
- A plan by Potter to require that "fair & equitable" prices were charged; rejected by 59-33.
- A proposal by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) to continue FPC control of producers supplying 2 billion cu. ft. of gas or more annually for interstate sale (Douglas said it would exempt 96% of gas producers and limit regulation to 197 big producers); defeated by 58-35.
- An amendment by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) to outlaw FPC-disapproved "escalator clauses" (providing for automatic price increases) in contracts between producers & pipelines; rejected, 59-31.
- A proposal by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) to let the FPC bar gas import from Canada if unemployment was threatened in U.S. fuel industries; defeated by voice vote.

(Humphrey told reporters Feb. 3 that Adlai E. Stevenson had authorized him to say that if Stevenson had been a Senator, he would have opposed the bill as failing to give "sufficient protection to consumers.")

(Defeat of the bill was urged Feb. 2 in a telegram signed by GOP Govs. Walter J. Kohler of Wis. & Leo A. Hoegh of Ia. and Dem. Govs. G. Mennen Williams of Mich., Abraham A. Ribicoff of Conn., Orville L. Freeman of Minn., Edmund S. Muskie of Me., Robt. Meyner of N.J., Averell Harriman of N.Y., Frank J. Lausche of Ohio, Geo. M. Leader of Pa., Dennis J. Roberts of R.I. & Frank J. Clement of Tenn. N.Y.C. Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr., chairman of a committee of 263 mayors opposing the bill, urged Pres. Eisenhower in a Feb. 6 telegram to veto it.)

Case Hints Bribe

Case's announcement of the rejected campaign contribution was made on the Senate floor Feb. 3 on the last day of general debate on the gas bill. He said a friend in South Dakota had told him a week previously that an "out-of-state" man who had been inquiring about Case's attitude toward the measure had handed over an envelope containing 25 $100 bills for the Senator's reelection campaign.

Case said most communications from his state had backed the bill and that he had been inclined to vote for it until his mind was changed by the contribution. He said he would not do "something so valuable to those interested in natural gas that they advance huge sums of money as a down payment, so to speak, on the profits they expect to harvest." He rejected demands that he name the rejected contributor because, he said, a "fly-by-night" probe could do no good.

But John M. Neff, 47, a Lexington, Neb. lawyer, identified himself Feb. 6 as the man whose money Case had refused. Neff, who had been registered with the 1955 Nebraska Legislature as a lobbyist for the Superior Oil Co., of Austin, Tex., released a telegram to Case in which he described the money as "a campaign contribution without any strings" and said Case knew this. Neff said he was interested in the bill's passage but denied thinking he could influence Case's vote. He said he had told "our mutual friend that you . . . would not make up your mind definitely until the bill was up for a vote."

E. J. Kahler, business manager of the *Sioux Falls* (S.D.) *Argus-Leader*, confirmed Feb. 7 that Neff had left the $2,500 with him Jan. 17 or 18. He said "Neff mentioned that there were to be no strings attached." He released a Dec. 27 letter in which Neff had called Case "wise . . . to reserve a final opinion on any legislation until it [reached] the floor."

Investigation Scheduled

The Senate, on a resolution by its majority & minority leaders, voted 90-0 Feb. 7 to create a special 4-man committee to investigate the case.

Vice Pres. Nixon immediately appointed Sens. Walter F. George, (D., Ga.), Carl Hayden (D., Ariz.), Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) & Edward J. Thye (R., Minn.) to the new committee. The group elected George as chairman.

Actg. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced Feb. 4 that the FBI would investigate the case.

Committee Action

Economy. Ex-Democratic Admin. economist Robert R. Nathan, first witness at open hearings of the Joint Com. on the Economic Report, testified Jan. 31 that he found a "basic inconsistency" between the President's Economic Report & budget message. The former, Nathan said, virtually predicted a continued rise in U.S. prosperity whereas the latter estimated tax receipts on an assumption of no economic growth [see pp. 27D-F2, 21G1-A2]. He agreed with Pres. Eisenhower in opposing a general tax cut but proposed reducing taxes on low-income groups and offsetting the tax loss by raising levies on dividends and closing tax loopholes.

Treasury Secy. George M. Humphreys testified Feb. 3 that he expected business activity to continue to rise throughout 1956 although at a slower rate than in 1955. But he insisted that the anticipated budget surplus was too small for a tax cut. (Humphrey had said at a Junior Achievement, Inc., luncheon Feb. 1 that taxes should be cut as soon as possible because they were so high that they were curtailing the "very basis of our freedom—incentive.") Humphrey agreed with the proposal in the President's Economic Report that restoration of stand-by controls over consumer credit should be "studied," but he said it "would be better not to have stand-by controls" because they put too much power into an administrator's hands. [See p. 27G2]

Randolph Evernghim Paul, 65, a prominent tax lawyer, died of a heart attack while testifying Feb. 6. He had urged adoption of bills (S3128 & S3129) introduced by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) Feb. 3 to ease the tax burden on small corporations. (Paul had been Treasury Dept. gen. counsel Aug. 1942-Mar. 1944, had led the Roosevelt Admin.'s unsuccessful fight against Beardsley Ruml's pay-as-you-go income-tax program.) [See Vol. VI, p. 193B-C]

Al Sarena. Chrmn. W. Kerr Scott (D., N.C.) of the joint subcommittee investigating the Al Sarena mining grants announced Feb. 7 that the subcommittee had decided to close its hearings unless Interior Secy. Douglas McKay agreed to testify. [See p. 38B2]

Aviation. Chrmn. A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.) of the Senate Aviation Subcom. Feb. 3 gave reporters copies of a long-secret report for which the Commerce Dept. had paid the Cleveland management firm of Cresap, McCormick & Paget $113,000. The report, which Monroney released for Feb. 5 publication over the protest of Commerce Undersecy. Louis Rothschild, recommended drastic changes in the CAA & U.S. airways operation. The report urged steps that would cut 3,350 employes from the CAA payroll and reduce salaries by $18 million a year. It proposed that airport construction be shifted from CAA control to the Bureau of Public Roads, that 304 of the CAA's 548 ground-to-air control stations be eliminated and replaced by centrally-controlled remote-control stations and that CAA weather activities be transferred to the Weather Bureau. Monroney said the remote-control stations would require huge Govt. expenditures for lease of American Tel. & Tel. wires. [See p. 24C3; Vol. XIV, 217B1]

During Senate Aviation Subcom. hearings on Frederick B. Lee's resignation as CAA Administrator: Monroney Jan. 4 charged that Rothschild & Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks had assumed "the powers of the President" in forcing Lee's resignation without consulting the President (then ill in Denver). Lee testified Jan. 4-5 that he had rejected Rothschild's & Weeks' demands for his resignation in Oct.-Nov. 1955 and finally had sent Pres. Eisenhower 2 letters dated Dec. 8—the first telling why he did not want to resign and the 2d a letter of resignation to be used if the President desired. He said he had delivered them to the office of Asst.-to-the-Pres. Sherman Adams but never knew wheth-

er the President had seen both. The President accepted the resignation Dec. 10. Rothschild testified Jan. 24 that Lee was ousted as a poor "salesman" & planner and uncooperative. (Monroney charged in an MBS radio interview Jan. 30 that Weeks, "ground-minded" & a "director of the Pullman Co.," had a "disgraceful record of vetoing every progressive thing that we have tried to do for aviation." Monroney urged removing the CAA from the Commerce Dept. and said Weeks' & Rothschild's proposals for self-sustaining airports would make air travel so costly it would put "people back on the railroad trains.") [See Vol. XV, p. 416B-E3]

Housing. A House Banking subcommittee headed by Rep. Albert Rains (D., Ala.) charged Feb. 4 that the slum clearance & urban redevelopment programs were "bogged down" by Admin. "bungling," "roadblocks & strangling red tape." During 6 months of hearings, it reported, it had received "disturbing testimony to indicate that some families have been forced to move to dwellings inferior in quality to those vacated." It urged raising from $1 billion to $2 billion the fund for loans & grants under these programs. It suggested that the maximum allowable profit for urban renewal construction might be increased to 10%. The FHA had raised the maximum from 5% to 7%. [See p. 21B1]

News Policy. R. Karl Honaman, ex-Deputy Asst. Defense Secy. for Public Affairs, testified Jan. 13 that Communist countries had benefited by the release of U. S. technical information which could have been withheld. His testimony was at hearings of the House Govt. Operations Com.'s Subcom. on Information Policies, headed by Rep. John E. Moss (D., Calif.). ICC Chrmn. Anthony F. Arpaia testified Jan. 26 that the ICC kept accident reports secret in order to improve safety standards by encouraging the railroads to be "frank & candid." NLRB Chrmn. Boyd Leedom testified Jan. 27 that the press & public got "full information" on all NLRB activities. But Fed. Power Comm. Chrmn. Jerome K. Kuykendall, defending FPC secrecy, testified Jan. 27 that a Congressman with access to FPC information could made $1 million in stock market profits in 2 years. SEC Chrmn. J. Sinclair Armstrong & other SEC officials Jan. 31 defended SEC secrecy as in the public interest. [See Vol. XV, p. 432F1-B2]

Legislation

A bill (HR5948) to tighten curbs on bank mergers was passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate Feb. 6. It would ban asset (in addition to stock) acquisition tending to create banking monopolies. Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), the bill's author, said 594 commercial banks "disappeared by way of merger or consolidation" during 1950-54. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.) said New York City's "4 largest banks" had 20.8% of total deposits in 1900, 50.3% in 1935, 60.6% in 1954. (Celler told the House Anti-Trust Subcom. Jan. 16 that in 1955 there were 513 mergers of manufacturing & mining firms—most since the 799 of 1930. Keating Jan. 23 introduced a bill [HR8690] requiring that the Govt. be given 90 days' notice before the merger of firms whose combined assets would exceed $10 million.) [See Vol. XV, pp. 425G3-426B1]

A bill (HR7993) authorizing a $1.4 billion naval shipbuilding program was passed by 358-3 House vote and sent to the Senate Feb. 1. It would authorize the world's first atomic-powered surface vessel (a missile-launching cruiser), 6 more atomic submarines, a nuclear power plant for a supercarrier, 4 missile-launching frigates, 8 missile-launching destroyers & a 6th conventionally-powered supercarrier. [See p. 19G1] . . . A bill (HR2106) closing a draft loophole was passed unanimously by the House and sent to the Senate Feb. 6. It would prevent a draftee from evading further military service by getting an appointment to a military academy and then resigning. . . . A measure (S2990) extending the Salk polio vaccine program through June 30, 1957 was passed by the Senate Feb. 2 and the House Feb. 6. [See p. 36G1] . . . The House sent the Senate Feb. 1 a bill (HR8320) raising the CCC's available school-lunch milk fund to $60 million. [See p. 13F3]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Feb. 4

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,693	*$21,692	*$21,714
Currency circulation	$30,223	*$30,361	*$29,767
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$26,211	*$26,322	*$21,994
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,979,295,652	$10,981,229,531	$11,975,685,791
England note circulation	*£1,770.734	*£1,771.665	*£1,659,758
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,774,684	10,612,870	16,271,008
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	199.30	195.44	182.77
Bond sales (par value)	$24,943,600	$24,327,600	$19,574,600
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	99.32	99.13	100.38
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	167,776	162,047	182,690
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,994,300	7,044,950	6,677,450
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,540,000	10,600,000	8,540,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,512	*11,521	*10,003
Carloadings (cars)	[b]691,850	699,286	637,116
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$ 2.49⅝	$ 2.49⅝	$ 2.74⅜
Corn (bu.)	$ 1.53¾	$ 1.51	$ 1.82¾
Cotton (lb.)	$ .357	$ .354	$ .351
Steel scrap av. (ton)	$50.83	$50.83	$35.50
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.95	$5.89	$6.85
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]112.0	111.7	110.4
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]94	98	87
Failures (Jan. 26)‡	284	269	255

* In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Jan. 25 [b] Jan. 28 [c] Jan. 21 [d] Jan. 30

CIVIL RIGHTS

Alabama U. Rioters Bar Negro

Autherine J. Lucy, 26, of Birmingham, admitted to Alabama U. in Tuscaloosa Feb. 3 under U.S. Supreme Court order as its first Negro student (for postgraduate study of library science), was menaced by rock-&-egg-throwing segregationists at the university Feb. 6. The university Bd. of Trustees Feb. 7 approved her indefinite suspension as a student "for your safetly & for the safety of the students & faculty members."

An estimated 1,000 rioters (said to represent a minority of students & non-student "outsider" segregationists) assembled at buildings where Miss Lucy was in class Feb. 6, threw rocks & eggs at her & her car, and similarly besieged the home of Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, 64, Ala. U. president. The rioters chanted, "Hey, hey, ho, ho, Autherine gotta go!" Carmichael, who had supported her admission in obedience of the court order, defended her suspension by the trustees Feb. 7 as the only safe alternative to closing the university. [See p. 31D3; Vol. XV, 338D1]

Kefauver-Stevenson Issue

Civil rights became entangled Feb. 4 in the contest of Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) & Adlai E. Stevenson for California's 68 Dem. Natl. Convention votes. Both addressed the Calif. Dem. Council in Fresno Feb. 4.

Kefauver departed from his prepared text to declare himself against racial bias and in favor of a federal law against "mob action." He called it "the duty of public officials & the President to uphold . . . & defend the Constitution" by enforcing the Supreme Court ruling that public school segregation was unconstitutional. Several Calif. Negro leaders swung their support to Kefauver at a secret meeting Kefauver held with them in Fresno after his council address. Kefauver, back in Washington Feb. 6, denied making anything "in the nature of secret commitments."

Stevenson, on his 56th birthday Feb. 5, made public a telegram in which he answered a questionnaire of the California NAACP. Discussing a proposed federal school bill rider to bar funds for segregated schools, Stevenson's telegram said: "I hardly think such an amendment necessary. The Supreme Court has declared that no child may be barred from attending any public school on the basis of race. Any school which accepts public funds is a public school. . . . Acceptance of federal funds by a school district brings its schools under the jurisdiction of the court."

Stevenson told Negro leaders in Los Angeles Feb. 7 that only "gradual" school desegregation could work. He said that if he were President, he would not bar federal funds to segregated schools or use troops to enforce integration. In his speeches in California, Stevenson stressed his pro-civil rights record as Governor of Illinois. [See p. 31A-E3; Vol. XV, 418G1; XII, 304L]

FOREIGN

France. Socialist Guy Mollet, 51, invited to form a Govt. by French Pres. René Coty, presented his Cabinet to the Natl. Assembly Jan. 31 and was confirmed as Premier, 420 to 71, early Feb. 1. Although the Republican Front he had formed with Radical - Socialist Pierre Mendès-France could count on only about 170 votes in the future, Mollet was confirmed with the support of Communists and many rightists. Poujadists voted solidly against Mollet, and 83 deputies abstained.

Wide World
MOLLET

Mendès-France, Min. Without Portfolio in the new Cabt., was regarded as Vice-Premier. Mendès had sought the foreign ministry, but Mollet, pres. of the Council of Europe's Assembly, reportedly felt that Mendès was not a strong enough backer of European unity.

Other members of Mollet's Cabt: Min. of State & Justice—François Mitterand (Union of Dem. Soc. Resistance); Forgn. Min.—Christian Pineau (Soc.); Defense—Maurice Bourges-Maunoury (Rad. Soc.); Min. Resident in Algeria—Gen. Georges Catroux (non-party); Interior—Gilbert Jules (Rad. Soc.); Treasury & Economic Affairs—Robert Lacoste (Soc.); Labor—Albert Gazier (Soc.); Education—René Billieres (Rad. Soc.); Overseas Territories—Gaston Defferre (Soc.); Veterans—François Tanguy-Prigent (Soc.); Min. in Premier's Office—Felix Houphouet-Boigny (Dem. African Rally).

Mollet told the Assembly Jan. 31 he would devote his first efforts to a personal study of the Algerian situation. He said his Govt. would work in Algeria for "true popular consultation, through free elections with one electoral college, and this implies electoral reform." (Under the existing 2-college system, one French vote equalled 8 Moslem votes, although there were 8.5 million Moslems & one million Europeans in Algeria.) [See p. 5B1]

Mollet flew to Algiers Feb. 6. French demonstrations there against his policy & the appointment of Catroux as Minister Resident in Algeria led Catroux to phone his resignation, which Mollet accepted 3 hours after his arrival. (Catroux' name was linked with the French withdrawal from Syria & Lebanon after World War II & last year's return of Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef to Morocco.) [See Vol. XV, p. 303E2]

OBITUARIES

Gifford Reynolds Beal, 77, landscape painter; Feb. 5 in New York.

Siegfried Bechhold, 55, German-born financier & industrialist, ex-pres. Armored Tank Corp. of N.Y. who helped develop Sherman tank; Feb. 7 in Santa Rosa, Calif.

Ruano Bogislav, 81, retired concert singer; Feb. 6, Silvermine, Conn.

Emile Borel, 85, French mathematician, Rad.-Soc. Deputy 1924-36, Navy Min. 1925; death announced Feb. 4 in Paris.

Rev. Neil Boyton, 71, Catholic educator, author of boys' books; Feb. 1 in Shrub Oak, N.Y.

Bob Burns, 65, Arkansas comedian who invented "musical" instrument called bazooka (name later applied to World War II infantry rocket weapon), starred in radio & films in 1930s and '40s; Feb. 2 in Encino, Calif.

Prof. Henri Chretien, 77, French-born optical scientist who developed anamorphic lens used in CinemaScope film process; Feb. 6 in Washington.

Dr. Walter C. Coffey, 80, pres. Minn. U. 1941-45; Jan. 31, Orlando Fla.

Count Etienne de Beaumont, 72, noted for sumptuous costume balls in pre-war Paris; Feb. 4 in Paris.

Leendert A. Donker, 56, Netherlands Justice Min. since 1952; Feb. 4 in Rotterdam.

Heatly C. Dulles, 88, chrmn. Janney, Dulles & Co. (investment bankers), uncle of U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles; Feb. 6 in Villanova, Pa.

Reuben Friedman, 63, internationally known dermatologist who suggested in *(The Emperor's Itch)* that Napoleon's traditional pose was caused by a nervous itch; Feb. 4 in Phila.

Charles Grapewin, 86, screen character actor *(Tobacco Road, Grapes of Wrath);* Feb. 2 in Corona, Calif.

T. Truxton Hare, 77, All-America football player at Penn 1897-1900, attorney, author; Feb. 2 in Phila.

Sir Hubert Houldsworth, 66, British Natl. Coal Bd. chrmn.; Feb. 1 in London. [See p. 5F1]

Maria Clopton Jackson, 93, bd. chrmn. Oregon Journal Pblshg. Co.; Feb. 3 in Portland, Ore.

Pyotr Konchalovsky, 79, Soviet artist; death announced Feb. 3, Moscow.

William Koren Jr., 46, U.S. State Dept. official, ex-secy. U.S. Embassy in Paris, ex-counselor U.S. Embassy in Teheran; Feb. 6 in Bethesda, Md.

Stanley Mackay, 70, pres. Lehigh & Hudson River Railway Co.; Feb. 2 in New Haven, Conn.

Dr. George Oenslager, 82, ex-B. F. Goodrich Co. research chemist who improved rubber-production processes; Feb. 5 of heart attack aboard Italian liner *Conte Biancamano* en route to Europe.

Paul Linton Patterson, 55, Oregon Gov. since 1954; Jan. 31 in Portland, Ore. of heart attack 3 days after announcing Republican candidacy for U.S. Senate seat held by Wayne Morse (D). [See Vol. XIV, pp. 333A2, 379B2]

Elliott Shapiro, 60, vice pres. Shapiro, Bernstein & Co., music pblshrs.; Feb. 2 in New York.

Dr. Kurt Guenter Stern, 51, German-born biochemist, discoverer of important functions of enzymes, adjunct prof. at Polytechnic Inst. of Brooklyn; Feb. 3 in London while on lecture tour.

Max O'Rell Truitt, 52, attorney, ex-member U.S. Maritime Comm., son-in-law of Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.); Feb. 2 in Washington.

Isabelle Vengerova, 78, pianist, teacher (composers Samuel Barber, Leonard Bernstein among pupils); Feb. 7 in New York.

Stanley T. Williams, 67, Yale U. Amer. Literature prof.; Feb. 4 in New Haven, Conn.

Ralph M. Yerkes, 79, Yale U. prof. emeritus of psychobiology, originator of U.S. Army's psychological examination program in World War I; Feb. 3 in New Haven, Conn.

SPORTS

Winter Olympics

The USSR, competing for the first time in winter Olympics, won 6 of 24 events in the 7th Winter Olympic Games held Jan. 26-Feb. 5 at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy. Europeans won all events except figure-skating singles, which were dominated by Americans and won by Hays Alan Jenkins & Tenley Albright. Toni Sailer of Austria won 3 men's skiing events. The Russians made an especially strong showing in speed-skating races & hockey.

About 1,000 athletes represented 32 countries in the games. (Argentina, the 33d nation entered, withdrew.)

The complete list of winners (times in mins. & secs. unless specified):

MEN'S SKIING

Giant slalom Jan. 29—Toni Sailer, 21, of Austria in 3:00.1. . . . **Special slalom** Jan. 31—Sailer in 3:14.7 for 2 runs. . . . **Downhill** Feb. 3—Sailer in 2:52.2. . . . **15-km. cross-country** (9 mi. 560 yd.) Jan. 30—Hallgeir Brenden, 26, of Norway in 49:39. . . . **30-km. cross-country** (19 mi. 1,128 yd.) Jan. 27—Veikko Hakulinen, 30, of Finland in 1 hr. 44 min. 6 sec. . . . **50-km. cross-country** (31 mi. 120½ yd.) Feb. 2—Sixten Jernberg of Sweden in 2 hr. 50 min. 27 sec. . . . **Jumping** Feb. 5—Antti Hyvarinen, 23, of Finland, jumps of 81 meters (265 ft. 9 in.) & 84 meters (275 ft. 7 in.) for 234.5 pts. . . . **Nordic combined** (jumping & 15-km. cross-country) Jan. 31—Sverre Stenersen, 29, of Norway, 445 pts. . . . **40-km. cross-country** relay (25 mi.) Feb. 4—USSR team of Fyodor Terentiev, Pavel Kolchin, Nicolai Anikin, Vladimir Kuzin in 2 hr. 15 min. 30 sec.

WOMEN'S SKIING

Giant slalom Jan. 27—Ossi Reichert, 30, of Germany in 1:56.6. . . . **Special slalom** Jan. 30—Renee Colliard, 22, of Switzerland in 1:52.3. . . . **Downhill** Feb. 1—Madeleine Berthod, 25, of Switzerland in 1:40.7. . . . **10-km. cross-country** (6 mi. 376 yd.) Jan. 28—Lyubov (or Ljubov) Kozyreva of USSR in 38:11. . . . **15-km. relay** (9 mi. 564 yd.) Jan. 1—Finnish team of Sirka Polkunen, Mirja Hietamies, Siri Rantanen in 1 hr. 9 min. 1/10 sec.

BOBSLEDDING

2-man ending Jan. 28— Lamberto Dalla Costa, 35, & Giacomo Conti of Italy in total time of 5:30-14 for 4 heats. . . . **4-man** ending Feb. 3—Swiss sled driven by Franz Kapus, 46, in total time of 5:10.44 for 4 heats.

MEN'S SPEED SKATING

500 meters (546 yd. 2 ft.) Jan. 28—Yevgeni (or Eugeniy) Grishin of USSR in 40.2 sec. (Olympic & world record). . . . **1,500 meters** (1,640 yd.) Jan. 30—Grishin & Yuri Mikhailov, 25, of USSR tied in 2:08.6 (Olympic & world record). [See p. 32D2] . . . **5,000 meters** (3 mi. 188 yd.) Jan. 29—Boris Shilkov, 28, of USSR in 7:48.7 (Olympic record). . . . **10,000 meters** (6 mi. 376 yd.) Jan. 31—Sigge Ericsson of Sweden in 16:35.9 (Olympic record).

FIGURE SKATING

Men's ending Feb. 1—Hayes Alan Jenkins, 20, of U.S. (Colorado Spgs.) with 166.4 pts. (Ronald

UNOFFICIAL TEAM STANDINGS

(Number of events won in parentheses. Scoring system used by press gave 10 points for first place, 5 for 2d, 4 for 3d, 3 for 4th, 2 for 5th, one for 6th.)

Country	Pts.	Country	Pts.
1—USSR (6)	121	10—Canada	16
2—Austria (4)	78½	11—France	10
3—Finland (3)	66	12—Neth'l'ds	7
4—Sweden (2)	62	13—Poland	6
5—Switz. (3)	55½	14—Japan	5
6—U.S. (2)	54½	Czech	5
7—Norway (2)	47	16—Britain	4
8—Italy (1)	31½	Hungary	4
9—Germany (1)	24	18—Spain	3

[See Vol. XV, p. 404A3; Vol. XII, 68E]

Robertson, 19, of Long Beach, Calif. was 2d with 165.7. David Jenkins, 18, brother of the winner, was 3d with 162.8) . . . **Women's** ending Feb. 2—Tenley Albright, 20, U.S. (Boston) with 169.6 pts. to 168.1 for runner-up Carol Elizabeth Heiss, 16, of Ozone Park, NYC. . . . **Pairs** Feb. 3—Elisabeth Schwarz & Kurt Oppelt of Austria with 11.31 pts.

ICE HOCKEY

Russia, undefeated in 8 games, won tourney ending Feb. 4. The U.S. was 2d, Canada 3d.

Other Winners

Boxing: Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson, 22, 194½ lb., of Rockaway Beach, N. Y. won a 10-round decision over 3d-ranking heavyweight Bob Baker, 29, of Pittsburgh in New York Feb. 3. [See Vol. XV, p. 404C2] . . . **Golf:** Cary Middlecoff won the $15,000 Phoenix (Ariz.) open Feb. 5, for $2,400 [see p. 40D1]. Louise Suggs won the $5,000 Havana women's tourney Feb. 5. Ruth Jessen of Seattle & Ann Quast of Marysville, Wash. won the women's intl. 4-ball amateur tourney in Hollywood, Fla. Feb. 5. . . . **Horse racing:** Gerald S. Colella's Switch On, Bobby Ussery up, won the $65,500 McLennan Handicap Feb. 4 at Hialeah (Miami), for $47,900. C. H. Jones & Sons' Our Betters, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $57,600 Santa Margarita Handicap Feb. 4 at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.), for $34,500. [See p. 40D1] . . . **Speed skating:** Sofia Kondakova of Russia won the women's championship meet in Kvarnsveden, Sweden Feb. 5. Ken Bartholomew & Pat Gibson won the respective men's & women's N. Amer. senior titles in West Allis, Wis. Feb. 5. [See p. 40E1] . . . **Track:** Ron Delaney won the Wanamaker Mile in the Millrose AC games in New York Feb. 4 in 4:09.5. [See p. 16G1] . . . **Yacht** races scored Feb. 2: Luis H. Vidana's yawl *Criollo* of Havana won the Miami-Nassau race; the Argentine yacht *Fortuna* won the 1,200-mi. Buenos Aires-Rio de Janeiro race. [See p. 32D2]

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Major league baseball clubowners, meeting in New York Feb. 4, rejected a players' request for a $7,200 salary minimum (instead of $6,000) but set up NL & AL committees to study the salary question. [See Vol. XV, p. 404F2] . . . **Player contracts** signed for 1956 & estimated terms: Ted Williams, 37, Boston outfielder, for $100,000 Feb. 3 [see Vol. XV, p. 323D2]; Duke Snider, Bklyn. centerfielder, for $40,000-$42,000 Feb. 6. [See p. 16A3] . . . **Little League Baseball, Inc.** reached an out-of-court settlement Feb. 3 in Williamsport, Pa. with its ex-commissioner, Carl E. Stotz, who agreed to drop resistance to his ouster & abandon plans to set up a rival system of boys' leagues. [See Vol. XV, p. 396F2] . . . **Maureen Connolly Brinker,** 21, turned tennis professional Feb. 6 as a staff adviser & touring promotional representative of Wilson Sporting Goods Co. in Chicago. [See Vol XV, p. 204F3] . . . **Paddy Driscoll** was promoted from asst. to head coach of the NFL Chicago Bears Feb. 2 to succeed club pres. George Halas. [See p. 24E1] . . . **Soviet** Communist youth weekly *Komsomolsakya Pravda* rebuked Soviet colleges Feb. 1 for overemphasizing championship & record-breaking athletics and failing in physical education of all students.

MISCELLANEOUS

Storms. The most severe cold wave recorded in western Europe during the 20th century was blamed for an estimated 173 deaths Feb. 1-5. Snow fell Feb. 2 on the French Riviera & Rome. [See Vol. XV, p. 420B3]. . . . A heavy drought-breaking snow caused an estimated 18 deaths and marooned many travelers in northern and western Texas Feb. 4. [See p. 16E2]

Accidents. Brig. Gen. John R. Noyes, 53, Alaskan Natl. Guard Comdr., died Jan. 30 in Nome of injuries suffered Jan. 27 in a plane crash near the Arctic Circle. He and 3 companions (2 injured) had been rescued by aerial searchers from the site of the crash Jan. 30. . . . A coroner's jury in Los Angeles ruled Feb. 6 that no one was "criminally responsible" for the *San Diegan* wreck Jan. 22. [See p. 40G2]. . . . John H. Meckling of Annapolis, Md., was indicted Feb. 7 in Baltimore on federal charges of misconduct, negligence & reckless or negligent operation as captain of the fishing schooner *Levin J. Marvel,* which broke up and sank in Chesapeake Bay Aug. 12, 1955 with a loss of 14 lives. [See Vol. XV, p. 276B1] . . . The Natl. Safety Council reported in Chicago Feb. 2 for 1955: accidents of all types in the U.S. caused 92,000 deaths (vs. 89,432 or 13% less in yr. 1954), 9,200,000 injuries, $10.3 billion financial loss; motor vehicle accidents caused 38,300 deaths (vs. 35,386 or 8% less in 1954), 1,350,000 injuries, $4.7 billion loss; home accidents caused 27,000 deaths (vs. 27,500 or 2% less in 1954); work accidents caused 14,200 deaths (vs. 14,000 or 1% less in 1954). [See p. 8A3; Vol. XV, 48A3]

Crime. A Presidential Cabinet Com.* on how to combat narcotics traffic said in a report made public Feb. 5 that recent studies indicated that narcotics addicts in the U.S. numbered 60,000—a total "not as high as had been expected"—and that reports of a "problem of serious dimensions" among school-age youths "have been exaggerated." The report said 13% of 24,043 addicts reported by various agencies in 1953-54 were under 21, and 12.4% of the minor-age addicts were under 17. It urged more efforts on state & local levels to give treatment rather than punishment to addicts with the aid of federal advisory services; enactment of heavier penalties for drug peddlers; expansion of the Fed. Bureau of Narcotics' force of agents; U.S. support of "highly encouraging" efforts through the UN & other international agencies to control narcotics traffic; studies of proposals for federal controls over manufacture & distribution of synthetic drugs giving effects similar to narcotics; a special study of the problem of barbiturates & other narcotic drugs that "affect emotional behavior." (A Senate Judiciary Subcom., headed by Sen. Price Daniel [D., Tex.], recommended Jan. 9 the death penalty for worst offenders among heroin smugglers & peddlers trafficking in "murder on the installment plan." It said: the 60,000 addicts in the U.S. exceeded the total for all other Western countries combined; that 1,000 new addicts were reported a month; that dope addiction caused 50% of the crime in larger cities, 25% of all crime in the country; illegal narcotics traffic was a $500 million-a-year enterprise; Red China, Turkey, Lebanon & Mexico were chief sources of heroin brought into the U.S.) [See Vol. XV, pp. 396B3, 356C1, 88G2]

Paul W. Wirths Jr., 23, the prowler who frightened Mrs. Wm. Woodward Jr., into killing her husband by mistake Oct. 30, 1955, was given a 10-20-yr. prison sentence in Mineola, N.Y., Feb. 3 for a burglary Sept. 26 in Hempstead, N.Y. [See Vol. XV, p. 396F3] . . . Prison terms imposed on Milton & Rosalie Schwartz for the abortion fatal to Mrs. Doris Jean Oestreicher were reduced to 3-10 yrs. Feb. 2 by Judge Vincent A. Carroll in Philadelphia. [See p. 40B3] . . . Mrs. Lillian Pursey, wife of British MP Comdr. Harry Pursey (Laborite), received a 6-mo. jail sentence Feb. 2 in Montreal for possession of narcotics.

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Franklin D. Roosevelt's letter written Dec. 17, 1941, to whoever was President in 1956, asking that Colin P. Kelly III (of Concordville, Pa.) be considered for appointment to West Point, has been delivered to Pres. Eisenhower, the White House disclosed Feb. 2. [See Vol. VIII, p. 333K] . . . **George L. Wright III,** 14, of New York won $100,000 first prize on NBC-TV's *The Big Surprise* quiz program Feb. 4. He had been forgiven a failure Jan. 27 because the question contained a mistake [See Vol. XV, p. 412E3] . . . **Grace Kelly & Prince Rainier III** announced Feb. 6 they would be married April 18 in a civil ceremony in Monaco & have a Catholic ceremony there April 19. [See p. 14E2]

Joanne Connelley Patiño was given a suspended 8-mo. jail sentence & fined 70,000 lire ($112) in Novara, Italy Feb. 4 for defamation of her estranged husband, Jaime Ortiz Patiño. [See Vol. XIV, p. 144D3] . . . **Montgomery Ward Thorne's** will drawn 10 days before his death (June 19, 1954) giving his sweetheart, Maureen Ragen, & her mother ¾ of his $2 million estate was set aside by Judge Julius H. Miner in Chicago Feb. 6. A suit by his mother, Mrs. Marian Thorne, was settled when the Ragens accepted $350,000 and left the rest of the estate to Mrs. Thorne. [See Vol. XIV, p. 264E2]

Married: Wm. Zeckendorf Jr., 26, son of the N. Y. realtor & vice pres. of his firm (Webb & Knapp), & Guri Lie, 27, lecturer & daughter of ex-UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie; Feb. 4 in Winchester, Va. . . . **Separated:** playwright Elmer Rice, 63, & actress Betty Field, 37; disclosed Feb. 1 in New York. . . . **Birthday:** Canadian Prim Min. Louis St. Laurent was 74 Feb. 1. [See Vol. XV, p. 34C1]

* Treas. Secy. Humphrey, chrmn.; State Secy. Dulles, Defense Secy. Wilson, Atty. Gen. Brownell, Health-Eductn.-Welfare Secy. Folsom. [See Vol. XIV,, p. 404G2]